Please amend the specification by replacing the first full paragraph on page 5 of the specification and the paragraph immediately following said paragraph, which is also identified as the first full paragraph on page 6 of the specification, with the following substitute paragraphs. Another version of the replacement paragraphs is provided herewith, marked up to show all changes relative to the previous version of the paragraphs.

Referring now to Figures 4 and 6, one of the upwardly focused proximity sensors 29 is illustrated on the sensor mount 30 in cutaway view. The proximity sensors 29 are those such as manufactured by Banner Engineering Corporation of Minneapolis, Minnesota and identified by Banner Engineering Corporation as its T30 Series of Fixed-Field sensors. Each of the T30 Series proximity detectors used in the preferred embodiment of the present invention have an LED emitter, two light detectors or receivers, accompanying receiver lens and emitter lens integral in a single detector. Each of the detectors is cylindrical in configuration. In the preferred embodiment an infrared fixed-field diffused sensing arrangement is used. With the T30 sensors used in a fixed-field diffused sensing arrangement, each sensor has a single LED emitter 50 and two receivers (near receiver or detector 52 and far receiver or detector 51) positioned slightly off center of the lens focal point. This arrangement allows the light to exit the emitter lens 53 at a slight angle. The receivers in the sensor are precisely placed behind the receiver lenses 54 for the proper cutoff distance. As shown in Figure 6, an object is sensed if the amount of light at near receiver or detector 52 (R1) is greater than the amount of light at far receiver or detector 51 (R2). In the preferred embodiment, the proximity sensors are mounted askew of the horizontal plane (illustrated by line 35) in a manner that the centerline 36 of proximity sensor 29 is slightly askew from the vertical axis (illustrated as line 37) by the angle α. In the preferred embodiment the angle α is approximately 10 degrees. An angle α of approximately 10 degrees has been found to reliably detect an employee wishing to service a customer as the employee reaches across the horizontal service plane proximate to the access window (just prior to

servicing a customer), that is as the employee extends an arm over the sensor. The employee's arm is detected before the employee's torso. This angle α has been found to be such that the proximity sensors substantially reject any false signals, from passing employees who do not intend to service a customer, thereby virtually eliminating the inadvertent opening of the access window. In an attempt to further avoid any false signals a 0.2 second time delay is designed into the detection circuit. As such the time delay requires the presence of a person in the proximity of the sensors for at least 0.2 of a second in order to operate properly to open the window. Similarly, a person must vacate the sensor proximity for at least 0.2 seconds for the window circuit to close the window. The angle α of approximately 10 degrees has also been found to be sufficient to avoid a ceiling panel or other ceiling surface from reflecting light emitted by the LED back to receivers or detectors R1or in a manner to falsely trigger the window to open.

Another important aspect of the present invention is illustrated in Figure 4 as ring 40. Ring 40 is manufactured from General Electric Valox (a thermoplastic material) with the outward surface of the ring shaped in a hexagonal shape. The ring is further milled out in a manner that allows dirt, water, debris, and the like to flow out of the ring and off of the lens' cover. The ring 40 is used as a mounting ring for the proximity sensor 29. The interior surface of ring 40 is circular and has an internal diameter sufficient to avoid obstructing the light emitted by the LED emitter and the light received by the receivers or detectors. In the preferred embodiment, the interior surface of ring 40 is threaded onto the threaded barrel of proximity sensor 29. In the preferred embodiment, ring 40 is a projection of a height of 3/8" or .375" which serves to provide sufficient infrared light travel path such that receiver R2 (in Figure 6) can detect the presence of a person or object even is when an employee is in contact with the ring 40. Sensor ring 40 thereby serves to prevent an employee or an object of the employee's clothing from coming in direct contact with the sensor 29, which includes a lens 53, in a manner that completely eliminates receivers R2 and R1 from receiving any light emitted by emitter E.